#### Amnsements.

AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY-Exhibition. AMERICAN ART GALLERIES-9 a. m. to 6 p. m .-ABBEY'S THEATRE-King Henry VIII-S-The Lyons

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-S-In Old Kentucky. AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-The Fredigal Daughter. BOOU THEATRE-2-8:15-A Parlor Match. ROADWAY THEATRE-2-S-Erminic CASINO-2-8:15-The Princess Nicotine. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8-Sport McAllister. DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-The Algerian. PALL'S THEATRE-2-SiD-The Alberian.

190RE GALLERY, 53d-st. and 7th-awe.—Exhibition, 10
n. m. to 6 p. m., 7:30 to 10 p. m.

EDEN MUSEE-2:30-S-World in Wax.

EMPIRE THEATRE-2-S:15-The Counciller's Wife.

GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-Shore Acres.

GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-The Professor's Love GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 a. m. to 11 p. m.-Ex-HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-S-Americans Abroad,

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE-2-8-The Woollen Stocking. HERRMANN'S THEATRE-2-8-Vaudeville. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:39-A IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL-2-8-Vaudeville IRVING PLACE THEATRE-2-8:15-Der Vogethaendler KOSTER & BIAL'S-2-S-Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE-2-S:15-An American Duchess

MUSIC HALL, 57th-st. and 7th-ave.-2:30-8:15-Concert. ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Philemon et Baucis-S-America.

NIBLO S-2-5:15-Olaf.

PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8:15-1492.

STANDARD THEATRE-2:15-8:30-Charley's Aunt.

STAR THEATRE-2-8- The Three Guardsmen.

TATTERSALL'S, 55th-st, and 7th-ave.-2:30-8:15-Hagen-berk's, Testingd. Anigrafs. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE-S-Vaudeville

ATH STREET THEATRE-2-8-The Power of Gold.

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#### Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts to measure, 6 for \$900; none better at any price. 809 and 811 Broadway, between

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS prepaid by The Tribune except as her POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage amp to affixed to every copy of the Deliv. Sunday. Seems-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in cer-York City. This postage must be paid by sub-riber. Readers are better served by buying their

geriber. Renders are better served by buying their Fribune from a newsdealer.
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Note, if sent in an unregistered fetter.

Note, if sent in an unregistered fetter in the Daily and Sunday papers more than a week old an extra price is charged on account of the cost of strange.

PFICEN OF THE THINTIE. Main office of The Tribune, 15i Nasant-st. New-York. Main uncount office, 1242 Hreadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune," New-York.

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At the HARLEM OFFICES, 156 East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and 320 West One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st. and 320 West One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st., up to 8 p. m., at regulat office rates.

# New-York Daily Tribuna

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1893.

# TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .-- An unknown steamer sank with all on beard off the coast of Brittany; a severe storm raced off the British coast, causing many wrecks; much damage was done in Ireland. The Moorish Sultan will be in Melilia by to-morrow; he is eager to grant Spain's demerda. - The British Government purposes building next year several new warships. = Mr. Gladstene has a bilious attack, but is not fences generally described as social vice is em-An important seizure of Anarchist documents was made in a Spanish town; the authorities of Eton College have been threatened by Anarchists.

Congress.-The Senate was not in session. - House: The Bankruptcy bill was defeated by a vote of 142 to 111.

Domestic .- Mr. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minster at Washington, is believed to be on his ay to Honolulu, to confer with President Dole; schooner Transit arrived at San Francisco bringing advices from Hawail. === The Selectmen of Danbury, Conn., decided that the appropriation of \$50,000 for the locked-out hatters ild not stand. === "Ned" McGowan, who was hunted out of San Francisco by the Vigilantes years ago, died in that city. ==== Prendergast, the assassin, continued to interrupt the proceedings at his trial in Chicago, ==== Many dirondack guides are coming to New-York

City to testify in the Austin insurance case

Fifteen bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Jason. City and Suburban.-Carl Muller, who was Dr. Meyer's accomplice, gave evidence against the alleged poisoner. - The reorganization committee of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company reported a plan providing for a new company to absorb the old one. === The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst announced that the clety for the Prevention of Crime would receive and help those of the women driven from disorderly houses who wished to reform. Surveyor Lyon objected to the action of Treasury officials on his resignation and the matter be taken into the courts. \_\_\_\_ Justice Sutherland, of Coney Island, was ordered to show cause why he should not be removed from office for alleged actions on Election Days. Stocks dull and almost featureless. Distilling

stiffen rates. The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair, slightwarmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 38 rees: lowest, 30; average, 331/4.

rose 2% per cent on the theory that an increased

tax would be imposed. Money was easy at 160

1% per cent, and small exports of gold failed to

The actual trial of Dr. Henry C. Meyer was begun yesterday, and the entire day was devoted to the testimony of the man calling himself Carl Muller, who has turned State's evidence, and who told in detail the history of the conspiracy entered into by himself, Meyer and his wife, and Brandt to defraud insurance companies. It is a remarkable narrative, and of course will need corroboration before the jury can accept it. The defence objected vigorously to the admission of testimony tending to show a conspiracy, but were overruled by Judge Barrett, who held that the prosecution had a right to prove the conspiracy in order to prove the

A novel question has been raised in connection with the resignation of Surveyor Lyon. When Mr. Lyon sent his resignation to the President he stated specifically that it would take his successor. The resignation was accepted in ernment, and it is possible that the people Mr. Lyon is in office or out of it-that is, subject to construction by his superiors in land or any other man, what its policy ought ungton. It is not a question of large moand but for the disposition of the Ad- of American industries. The struggle between

not arouse much interest. As it is, the courts may be called on to answer it.

The tariff tinkers are finding their path beset with thorns. Ever since the publication of their bill, nearly two weeks ago, they have been engaged in revising the revision. It is now reported that in a number of cases they will abandon the ad valorem idea and go back to specific duties. This will send a thrill of horror through the souls of the unadulterated Free Traders, for if there is any one thing that is an abomination in their eyes it is a specific duty When these men are heard from, as they surely will be, it is an open question whether Wilson & Co. will have the temerity to persist in their announced determination.

Controller Myers will be missed when he retires from office at the end of the year. Not a few contractors, it is safe to say, will clap their hands joyfully at his departure, for he has the uncomfortable habit of making sure, by means of his own agents, whether their work has been properly done. In the case of William Kelly, contractor for paving, the Controller has just refused to make the final payment for work done in Third-ave, on the ground that the contract was not faithfully executed. So the engineers of the Finance Department declare, although the Public Works Department made a favorable report. In matters of this kind Mr. Myers has uniformly acted in the publie interest. Is there any hope that his successor will do the same?

TAMMANY'S TRADE WITH VICE. It is an encouraging circumstance that Tammany politicians are ceasing to describe Dr. Parkhurst as a visionary and impractical man. He is no longer the object of their contempt. When his crusade against vice and those who live by it and on it began, the shorthaired gangs were prodigiously amused. Here was another of those soulful reformers come to slay dragons with a straw. But the straw began to grow and harden and sharpen, and the arm that wielded it became objectionably muscular. There was a forcing open of the dark places, and by the flash-lights of inquiry turned on them the figures of Tammany politicians and Tammany policemen were seen, demanding money as the price of blind eyes. The character of the attack on Dr. Parkhurst has changel as the destructive power of his work has increased, and he is now pictured as a seeker after notoriety and a hard-hearted brute who, in the language of Tammany's new organ, 'The New-York Times," is willing that poor wretches should "starve or freeze."

These are symptoms of panic, and a plainer one still is the shifting about of the police captains. This was an act of open confession. Coming, as it did, on the heels of the indictment of Captain Devery on proof of flagrant neglect of duty supplied by Dr. Parkhurst, it veiled, and, in veiling, disclosed a scheme to block his way to the securing of evidence against other precinct officers. It was a despicable Tammany trick, and it indicates the methods to which resort will be had as the movement to expose Tammany's blackmailing operations proceeds.

The extent of these operations is immense It has been shown to our satisfaction that the collections from pool-sellers alone, before Tammany became a horse-racing as well as a political institution, amounted to at least \$125,000. The revenue from other gambling places is certainly not less, while that derived from disorderly houses reaches enormous figures. This cold-blooded blackmail, drawn, practically at the pistol's point, for the toleration of crime, is the chief means on which the Democratic party, local, State and National, subsists in New-York. That party, as a party, lives on the proceeds of vice, and owes its power to its sale of the privilege to defy the law. Every line in the statute books forbidding that class of ofployed by Tammany for itself and the Demo eratic party as a means of plunder. This is the reason why New-York cannot be cleared of illegal resorts, and it is the reason why agencies for reform, like Dr. Parkhurst's society, will have a difficult and tedious road to travel before their work is truly and permanently

# AN AUTOCRAT IN OFFICE.

Democracy is supposed to be government by the people. But there has never been anything more closely approaching monarchy or autoc racy than there is in this country to-day under so-called Democratic government. The President tells his party what he wants to have done. Sometimes he does not tell, but orders the thing done just the same. In the Hawaiian case he orders war on a friendly Power without even a hint to Congress. In the matter of an income tax he decides beforehand what the committee and the House ought to do, though the committee has not yet reached any decision, and announces to the people that Congress is going to do something which the people's representatives never yet have considered, or decided

These are the manners of the autocrat. One hardly knows how to reconcile such performances with American laws or customs, except on the broad ground that there is one man greater than the party in power, and greater than the people. It would seem that Mr. Cleveland thinks himself such a man. He is profoundly impressed with the idea that the Democratic party would not have succeeded in the election of 1892 but for as personal popularity, and the confidence of the American people in his character. Hence it is that he treats Congress with contempt, as no other American President ever has done, and treats his party with contempt, and assumes the attitude of a dictator. It may as well be admitted, as dietators go, President Cleveland would make a very fair specimen. He is right sometimes, and The system of premiums may have been then we all have occasion to compliment him on his resolution, his dogged persistency, and it, but it is now entirely superfluous. A large his utter disregard for what seems to be the prevalent public opinion. Also he is wrong sometimes, and then his partisans have to admit that he is the most mulish and most obchair of Washington. He does not know how to pay even a decent respect to public opinion, or the elections of last month would have modified his views to a remarkable extent. His only idea is to force through his own notions, right or wrong, without the slightest regard for the late with a fair degree of precision the speed temper of the voters or to the interests of the

If the government of this country were to be a despotism it might be better to have the President a Czar or a Sultan than somebody else. He is not exactly an ideal ruler, and does effect on the appointment and qualification of not exactly meet American conceptions of gov- in order to obtain high speed. terms, but no successor has been appointed, might imagine him a British pro-consul rather it ought to invite direct proposals for a vessel though it is true that an Acting Surveyor has than an American President. But the trouble of the required speed, instead of contracting been designated. Now the question is whether is that this Nation still has its lingering no- for a 17-knot ship and then paying a bonus of tions of self-government. It fancies that it can determine, even better than President Cleveto be, either as to Hawaii, or as to the defence

United States is one which men of all parties may watch with much interest.

#### AN EXTENDED PROBATION.

In this fast age most occurrences are forgotten before they are old. But it may possibly be remembered that when Postmaster Dayton woke up one afternoon in early June and found himself famous he took a reporter into his confidence almost before he got his eyes open and with engaging candor confessed that he was astounded at the news of his appointment. He compared himself in the matter of sudden distinction to Lord Byron, declared that he knew nothing whatsoever about postal matters, and added that he should never have thought of himself for the office to which he had been appointed. In welcoming the new Postmaster with our habitual hospitality, we ventured to express the hope that President Cleveland knew Mr. Dayton better than Mr. Dayton knew himself, and that Mr. Van Cott's successor would even succeed in improving upon the record of that zealous and capable official.

It now appears that Mr. Dayton, in frankly acknowledging that he had no acquaintance with the duties upon which he was about to enter, merely anticipated the conclusion at which the community was sure to arrive. Experience and information compel us to concede not only that he diagnosed his own case pretty accurately six months ago, but that his progres in knowledge during the interval which has clapsed since his appointment has not been absolutely dazzling. At the same time we are not vindictive or even censorious. If Mr. Dayton feels that he is making headway and has a reasonable hope of becoming a first-class postmaster in the near future, we are perfectly willing to give him time. In fact, in view of the singular capacity for blundering which distinguishes the appointing power, we should rather hate to lose him and take the chances of succession. So far as we know, Mr. Dayton, though not an ideal postmaster, is a good man. If he is an offensive partisan he has kept the fact to himself. It is a point in his favor that he is neither a hot favorite in Tammany Hall nor an object of Mugwump adulation. He appears to be modest and assiduous, and we sincerely hope that he is steadily if slowly over coming his early disadvantages.

And so, on the whole, though to our certain knowledge more letters have been delayed and gone altogether wrong than a few during his administration, we refuse for the present to withdraw completely and finally the assurance of good-will with which we treated his advent. We prefer to give him a little more rope, in the hope that he will not hang himself.

### A STUPID BLUNDER.

The wholesale drygoods trade of this town has acted promptly upon the warning given in these columns respecting the date for the enforcement of the new tariff scheme. Resolutions have been signed by all the houses in favor of a change of date, and an influential delegation has been appointed to wait upon the Committee of Ways and Means. Similar action will undoubtedly be taken by the wholesale trade in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities. Importers, mer chants and manufacturers are alike in revolu against the enforcement of the new tariff on March 1. The announcement of the date has already involved cancellation of large orders for the spring and summer trade, and caused general confusion and apprehension.

It was certainly a most amazing exhibition of folly, recklessness and ignorance on the part of Chairman Wilson and his colleagues to choose deliberately a date midway between business ensons. A clerk who had been employed for six months in any drygoods house would have known better than to make so stupid a blunder. The buying for the spring and summer trade will be done during January and February, With the prospect of a new tariff in operation to make slaves out of men, and organized labor, the abominable crime of fraudulent voting. on March 1 the drygoods business will be great-The bill may not be enacted until April or May, and the date may have to be changed in consequence of legislative delay. Meanwhile, the trade is left entirely in the dark, and is not at liberty to disregard the date mentioned by the Committee of Ways and Means.

If Mr. Wilson and his colleagues had known what they were about, they would have named July 1 as the date for putting the tariff scheme in operation. That would have been at the end of the season, and would not have interfered in any way with the spring and summer trade. During July and August the buying will be done for the fall and winter, and importers, merchants and manufacturers will have ample time for adapting their business to new conditions. By selecting March 1 the committee have flung a wet blanket over the spring and summer trade and thrown a great line of business into confusion. It is almost incredible that a body of experienced legislators could have made so stupid and unnecessary a blunder.

# THE SPEED PREMIUMS.

The official trial of the gunboat Marblehead has largely increased the contractors' profits. The contract called for a speed of 17 knots. The average speed developed over a course of 72 miles was nearly 19 knots. The contractors will earn a bonus of \$175,000. This is a very handsome addition to the contract price. The builders have made a good thing out of the contract, and the Government, according to Secre tary Herbert's reasoning in his annual report. has no ground for complaint. It has a much faster ship than the Marblehead was designed

necessary when Secretary Whitney introduced number of cruisers and gunboats have been built, and in no instance have the contractors been required to pay penalties. Premiums have been earned in every case, and the aggregate is now \$1,040,000, without reference to the Marblehead's bonus and to the Olympia's probable one of \$400,000. The experience of the Department now demonstrates that the construction of war vessels has passed its experimental stage, and that contractors can calcuof the ships which they are required to build. When the art of shipbuilding has become so exact that liners like the Campania and the Lucania can be designed and constructed as

If the Government wants a 19-knot gunboat \$175,000. The excess of speed over contract requirements has amounted to 2.62 knots for the Castine and 2.46 knots for the Machias. These results indicate remarkable elasticity, if not

ministration manifested in other matters would the would-be dictator and the people of the is much lower than the designs for ships and | thought of that, but Mizner explained the Hamachinery would justify the department in demanding. The premiums earned at the outset were small, but they are now excessive and unreasonable. The New-York has carned \$200,-000; the Columbia, \$350,000; the Marblehead, \$175,000, and the Olympia when fairly tested will probably approach \$400,000. These facts speak for themselves. The Government, after paying \$1,500,000 in premiums for fast ships, will certainly be justified in abandoning the system and in making close calculations when it invites bids for new construction.

#### THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

There is something almost pathetic in the mistakes which the associations representing organized labor go on making year after year without ever learning the lessons of repeated failures or profiting by the teachings of experience. The fundamental mistake of all is the assumption that because the laboring men constitute a vast majority of the community any organization claiming to represent them can count upon swinging the entire body as a social or political force. Out of this preposterous delusion there springs a spirit of boastfulness and arrogance, a dictatorial manner and uncompromising disposition which always have been and always will be fatal to any reasonable or lasting adjustment of the relations between employers and employed. To assume that any such large aggregation of individuals as con stitute the force of workingmen in the country will for any length of time abdicate their personal freedom of thought and opinion and submit to be led by a majority of themselves, or leaders selected by a majority, is to fly in the face of all observation and experience. Thinking men are not so easily handled that anybody can bunch them together under a catchword, mame or a banner and use them as a social or political force. The great parties are our strongest political forces, but it is only by the most skilful management and discreet leadership that they can be held in cohesion; and the successful leader seldom indulges in boasting or threats, based upon the strength of the organization behind him. When it comes to that they quickly find their mistake and step down. Whoever has watched the movements of what

is called organized labor in this country for the last ten years must have observed that the most successful organitation ever known in point of numbers and results attained-the Knights of Labor-derived its strength and owed its successes to the clear-sighted intelligence, the broad-mindedness, the calmness and moderation of Terence V. Powderly, who until very recently held the position of General Master Workman and was its recognized leader. That he made mistakes at times is only to say that he is human and fallible; but he had the confidence of the members of the organization to a degree possessed by no other leader. unless it be Mr. Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers, whose success is attributable to precisely the same qualities as marked the administration of Mr. Powderly. The feature of Powderly's career was not the eagerness to discover grievances, the readiness to take forcible neasures for redress, and the uncompromising insistence upon concession and surrender which have given some labor leaders temporary popularity with the passionate and headstrong. He owed his success to the cool judgment which he brought to the consideration of differences be tween employers and employed, his conciliatory methods, his unwillingness to resort to extreme measures, and his usually careful abstention from threatening or boastful language.

His successor has just been elected, and his address to the organization upon taking office has been published. It is a painful exhibition of demagogism and utter incompetence to deal intelligently and broadly with one of the most interesting social and political problems of the time. It opens with a flaming declaration that a great struggle is being waged between two great forces-organized monopolies, struggling struggling to make men out of slaves. The infree and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 1 to 16, and such other additions to the volume of money as the exigencies of business require without the intervention of banking corporations," and issues this bom-

within easy reach of the masses, elect all legislative, executive and judiciary officers of the General Government, and take away the veto power of the President. Thus we will give to the world an industrial system menaced by no tramp at one end and no princely dude at the other.

This sort of stuff needs no comment. The man who utters it is about as fit to be the leader of a great labor organization as George official existence of such a blatherskite ought to be very brief if the organization over which he dans his large cars is to have any usefulness in the future.

# A CHAMPION-AND NO MISTAKE!

It must now be evident, even to Mr. Cleveland, that Messrs, Gray, Mills and Vilas are not the proper persons to defend his Hawaiian policy in the Senate. Mr. Gray, to be sure, is a gentleman of great ability. says so, and nobody doubts it. Mills also is a powerful person; while, as for Vilas, if there ever was a spellbinder on this weary earth, he is that tuneful thing. But neither Gray, nor Mills, nor Vilas, nor indeed all three of them put tothe emergency. The Administration policy in Hawaii requires for its explication and defence something more than talent, courage and de votion. It requires more, perhaps, than ordinary genius. It requires, in short, nothing less than Mizner-Thomas W. Mizner, A. M., of Detroit, Michigan-and it ought to have him right away

Mizner is a poet. He sees with the eye of inspiration. He has just been delivered of an epic entitled, "Grover Cleveland, the Light of Commercial Freedom." He has also dashed off a tyric called "Grover C"-a sweet, rippling, pellucid little thing, which has been set to music, and which, when properly performed, is warranted to charm a hen off her nest every time, to be the very man the Administration wants at this particular time. He is not only the one solitary person who understands Cleveland and the hidden motives that actuate him, but he possesses a flow of language before which Mr. Hoar, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hill and a dozen more like them would be swept away like gossamer. Here, for example, is a verse from "Grover necessary for the Government to offer premiums | Cleveland, the Light of Commercial Freedom"; Knows by intuition all just and lawful precedents; Makes Judges, Ministers, Ambassadors and ex-Presidents.
Gifted Cleveland's prescience of the mutation of

things
Foresees the insidious snares of political rings.
The peerless seer has so filled the President's chair
As to be vested with this title to be Washington's

"Knows by intuition all just and lawful precdenta." Mizner has it. Vilus and Mills never waitan incident before it happened. He has explained a number of other things besides. Look at this picture of the Administration, and then, if you have tears of joy to shed, go off somewhere and shed them:

world's smiling sea.

With the rifting prow of limitless trade forever free—
Commercial Freedom, silver lining of limits. The Cleveland State-ship ploughs the wide, wide geel, patriotic policy insuring the public weal, petitive charges, the spikes of her hurricane

elding her crew from the pitiless waves of High-Tariff wrecks. Shiel

Tariff wrecks.

Vicarious Patriotism, aegis of her exposed gunwale,

Making the furious forces of her foes forever fall.

There is clearly a long-felt want for Mizner in the Administration. For one thing he is from Detroit, whence fame has already snatched Don fanuel Dickinson and Buffer Thurber. But the eal, the overshadowing consideration is that Mizner is the Heaven-born champion of the Cleveland policy. He comprehends it. He sees with the eye of genius just where the President finds his precedents, what motives actuate him, what radiant forms his glory takes, and wherein lie the strength and splendor of his thoughts. He could butter the Hawaiian situation with a coating of eloquence so thick that all the carping critics in the world would swallow it with gratitude. Nobody could answer him. He is uninswerable. There is not a Senator who can re-

fute the smallest of his propositions. Just how Mizner is to be transferred from his native jungle to the United States Senate is a detail which may be safely left to the President; but that the transfer should be made is only too obvious. Every consideration of fitness and propriety points to Mizner as the exponent-of the Tevelandian idea in statesmanship. His ingight, his gift of prophecy, his literary style-all are so wonderfully like the President's that it would be flying in the face of Providence to seek à champion elsewhere.

Dr. George F. Shrady sounds a note of warning n "The Medical Record" respecting the administration of the State hospitals for the insane. He is forced to conclude that the pauper insane transferred from the county asylums to the cight State institutions will not be greatly benefited by the change, and that the hospitals, once the pride of the State, are rapidly deteriorating as curative institutions. He approves of the State Care act as a wise and beneficent measure, but apparently condemns the existing methods of administering the measure. We have not ourselves taken so serious a view of the matter, although we have deplored the political use made of appointments to the Lunacy Commission and the Boards of Trustees. administration of the hospitals ought to be taken wholly out of politics.

Manchester could not go to the sea, and so the sea has been brought to the doors of Manchester. The prosperity of that flourishing town will be greatly enhanced in consequence, but still it is scarcely destined to rival Liver-

Much of the criticism that has been lavished upon the Republican organization of this county since election has been entirely too sweeping in its character. While actuated by the best f motives, there has been a lack of discrimination displayed by some of the critics. Good men have been condemned with the bad, and much injustice has been done, as, for example, in the leader who has been fighting Republican battles on the East Side for over forty years, and Genera! Kerwin, leader of the new XXVIIIth District, a gallant Irish-American, who has rendered splendid service to the party in half a dozen National campaigns and whose unswerving loyalty is beyond all question.

One man who by his own confession, voted fraudulently on Election Day, pleaded guilty in the General Sessions on Tuesday and was sent by Judge Cowing to the penitentiary for one year-the full extent of the law. Judge Cowing spoke severely to the culprit, and exdrunk, to vote when he had no right to do so.

To whom does a private letter belong when once it has been mailed? According to a judgment just rendered by the British courts of justhe natural rights of God's homeless poor-be- ship is vested until its delivery to the adtween the federated trusts and oppressed hu- dressee. It was a failure to appreciate this fact Senate and the possible changes in the text. manity." Then he goes on to talk in the same that led to the case which has resulted in this wild way about meeting "the money power in decision. A chemist at Preston having written a the middle of the road with a demand for the letter and mailed it, wished to get it back. With that object in view he went to the postoffice, specified the address on the envelope, pretended that he desired to send it by special delivery, at the same time putting down sixpence as the payment of the extra postage. these proceedings the clerk hunted up and produced the letter to have the sixpenny stamp stuck on. No sooner did the writer get hold of the letter than he tore it to fragments, asserting that he had a right to do what he liked with his own property. His view of the matter, however, was not accepted either by the Postoffice Department or by the courts, and he was fined \$25 for his offence.

The court of inquiry sitting in the case of Lieutenant R. G. Davenport has an important point that must be cleared up-that is, how many twenty-dollar gold pieces did the officer have in his mouth when he "gracefully dived" from the deck of the Nipsie and swam ashore in the Samoan hurricane. One of the witnesses has testified that this was one of the acts committed "unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," and an "exhibition of cowardice.

# PERSONAL.

At the invitation of several prominent Boston people, Miss Catharine H. Spence, of Australia, will lecture in that city on "The Australian Answer to American Problems." Miss Spence has been identifiest with a number of social and political reform movements in Australia, where some of the most important and interesting problems have been at-tacked in a progressive spirit.

A monument to the memory of Gounod is to be rected in Paris. About 50,000 francs have been the Countess of Paris, the Princess of Monaco, the various Ambassadors accredited to France and President Carnot, who gave 2000 francs. Work en the monument will be pushed as rapidly as possible. Edward H. Payson, cashler emeritus of the First

birthday this week. Mr. Payson entered the bank as a bookkeeper October 28, 1828, and served in that capacity till 1852, when he was made cashier. He niled the position with fidelity and credit till last piled the position with fid March, when he resigned, Archbishop Dionysios Latas, of Zante, one of the

high officials of the Greek Church, is in San Francisco, where he will stay a month or two, probably prolonging his visit sufficiently to see the mid-winter Fair. The Archbishop was one of the dele-gates to the Congress of Religions in Chicago, and has visited several cities in the West since the Congress closed. Bishop William Taylor, who has tharge of the

Methodist Episcopal missions in Africa, has sailed for that country on his fifth visit. He is accompanied by his niece, Miss Jennie Taylor, a young woman of about twenty-six, who is a gradu-ate of Dickinson College and of the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia.

Frederick Rückert, the famous German painter of animals, committed suicide by drowning himself in the river Spree, near Berlin, a few days ago Hamburg merchant, but spent it in aiding unfortunate colleagues, paying for the education of
many of them, and in purchasing the work of
poor artists. A second fortune, received after the
death of his brother, went the same way. Rückert
was sixty-two years old. He had travelled over
the entire Orient.

Bishop Daniel Alexander Payne, who died recently at Wilberforce, Ohio, was the oldest bishop the Methodist Church has ever had, either in age or in length of service. He was born in Charles-ton, S. C., February 24, 1811.

### MR. UNTERMYER WITHDREW

TWICE HE WAS UNANIMOUSLY ELECTED TO THE HARMONIE CLUB.

FRIENDS OF MR. UHLMANN, ONE OF THE MADI-SON SQUARE BANK PIRECTORS, OBJECTED

TO HIM-HIS DIGNIFIED ACTION. The Harmonics Club, among whose members are many of the leading Hebrews of the city, is much stirred up over a phase of the Madison Square Bank failure which affects it directly, The enmity of the directors of the bank against Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the receivers, upon whose advice they were arrested, has manifested itself in the club. There are reports that it even led to the blackballing of Mr. Un-

termyer, but these are pronounced to be unfounded. Mr. Untermyer has for a long time been urged to allow his application for membership to be posted. His brother Isaac is a member, and so are scores of his friends. Finally, Mr. Untermyer consented to this. His name went before the Committee on Admissions. This consists of fifteen members; that is, the nine directors, four others chosen by them, and the president. Naturally, Mr. Untermyer received

the unanimous vote of the committee. After this came the suspension of the Madisch Square Bank. The receivers, Miles O'Brien and James G. Cannon, employed Mr. Untermyer as their counsel. In this capacity he nade an examination of the affairs of the bank, in consequence of which he recommended to District-Attorney Nicoll that the directors be arrested. Mr. Nicoli accordingly got Judge Martine to issue the warrants.

Among the directors was Frederick Uhlmann, who is an influential member of the Harmonte Club Mr. Uhlmann felt that he had been most unjustly treated by Mr. Untermyer, and took active measures to keep him out of the club. He interested as many of his friends as he could in his agitation, and the club soon resounded with gossip about the fight against Mr. Untermyer. It is understood that Mr. Untermyer asked that, in view of the charges, his name be voted on again. At any rate, the com-mittee heard what Mr. Uhlmann had to say, and then again voted unantmously to elect Mr.
Untermyer a member.
By this time the club was in great excitement
about the case, for Mr. Unimann and his friends
were free and vigorous in their comments on the

awyer. Mr. Untermyer had won the victory, out did not wish to take advantage of it under the circumstances. He adopted the fair, digni-ed and honorable course of withdrawing his seed and honorable course of withdrawing his name, so that any source of irritation in the club might be removed.

This course, while it showed Mr. Untermyer's

forbearance, aroused his friends in the club to a storm of protests. A formal request was made to him to recall his withdrawal and accept the membership to which he had twice been unant-mously elected. They said that the action of the committee on both votes should outweigh any individual hostility to him. But Mr. Unterpress resolve could not be shaken and there nyer's resolve co could not be shaken, and there

the affair stands.

The Harmonie is one of the oldest clubs in the city. It has a large clubhouse in Forty-second-st, facing Bryant Park. The officers are: President, E. Ehrmann; secretary, Adolph Liebmann, and treasurer, Julius Binge.

Mr. Uhlmann, when asked if it was true that some of his friends objected to the admission of Mr. Untermyer to the Harmonic Club, said that he did not care to discuss the affairs of the club.

"All I can say," he continued, "is that I do

not believe that the Harmonie Club has accepted him as a member. Mr. Untermyer havever been elected a member of the club, as fair as I know.

## WESLEYAN ALUMNI AT DINNER.

THEIR ANNUAL GATHERING A SUCCESSFUL AND PLEASANT AFFAIR-SOME OF THOSE . PRESENT. The Weslevan University Club of New-York had

its twenty-fifth annual meeting and dinner last evening at the St. Denis Hotel, Officers for the coming year were elected as follows: Pre-B. Gwillim, '66; first vice-president, the Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney, '68; second vice-president, the Rev. Dr. James M. Buckley, '60; secretary, George D. Beattys, '85; treasurer, W. F. Randall, '80; executive committee, D. G. Harriman, A. B. Carpressed his regret that he was not able to get | rington and John C. Clark. About 100 enthusiastic at the men who induced this fellow, when alumni sat down to the bountiful dinner, during which there was excellent music by the University It is to be hoped that this case is only the Glee Club. The Rev. Dr. Jesse L. Hurlbut preforerunner of a large number of convictions for sided and served acceptably as toastmaster. There were ten toasts, which were happily responded to as follows: "The College," Professor W. O. Atwater: "The Trustees," ex-Judge George G. Rey-'Our Twenty-fifth Anniversary," D. B. Harriman; Wesleyan in Politics," Attorney-General-elect T. E. Hancock, of Syracuse; "Our Club and Its Objects," George D. Beattys; "Our Sister College," the Rev. Dr. J. R. Day, chancellor-elect of Syraccuse University; "The Clergy," the Rev. Dr. A. J.

Peru; "The Undergraduates," F. W. Frost. Among the members present were Dr. B. P. Ray-Among the members present were Dr. B. P. Raymond, president of Wesleyan University; Bishop Andrews, Martin T. Knapp, the Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham, William C. Wallace, the Rev. Dr. A. S. Hunt, Darius Baker, Dr. C. L. Bonnell, D. B. Lockwood, the Rev. Dr. James M. King, Dr. Frank D. Sitesi, the Rev. Dr. A. D. Vall, the Rev. Dr. E. W. Burr, the Rev. Dr. William V. Kelly, the Rev. Dr. George P. Mains, the Rev. J. S. Breckenridge, Lieutenant J. A. Tackaberry, Professor William North Rice, M. D. Crawford, Stephen H. Olin, John E. Andrus, W. H. Insraham, H. C. M. Ingraham, John E. Enstis, D. J. Dean, George S. Coleman, Daniel Pomeroy, A. B. Carrington, William D. Lecangt, Frank Reynolds, Frank D. Beattys, W. F. Randall, James Taft, S. V. Compand Harry Slayback.

# ALPHA DELTA TO ENTERTAIN.

THE CLUB RECEIVES WOMEN TO-DAY-REUNION AND ELECTION ON TUESDAY. The Alpha Delta Phi Club opened its fourth

annual artists' loan exhibition of paintings at its clubhouse, No. 25 West Thirty-third-st., yesterday, and this afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock will give its annual reception to women. The pictures, which number about fifty, have been carefully selected by the Art Committee, of which Collin Armstrong is chairman, and comprise some of the best recent work of such well-known artists as John La Farge, Horatio Walker, Theodore Robinson, R. C. Miner, Leonard Ochtman, Lyell Carr and others. They will remain on the wails of the clubhouse until after December 13. The annual meeting of the club will be held at

8 p. m., on Tuesday evening next, to elect six members of the Board of Governors. The Nominating Committee has named the following candidates: To serve until December, 1894, Brainard Tolles, in place of Robert S. Rudd, resigned; to serve until December, 1895, Alfred L. Manierre, in place of Edwin B. Tueker, resigned; to serve until December, 1895, Joseph H. Choate, George J. Peet, Benjamin W. Franklin and Charles M. Haker.

On the same evening, immediately after the business meeting of the club, the annual reunion of the club and its reception to the members of the fraternity will be held. All members of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, whether members of the club or not, are invited to be present at the reunion.

8 p. m., on Tuesday evening next, to elect six mem

ANIMALS WHICH CAN ALMOST TALK

REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF HAGENBECK'S DUM PERFORMERS.

Captain Weston's musical seals were added last evening to the programme of the highly popular and successful exhibition of Hagenbeck's trained animals at Tattersall's. These three seals play upon several instruments, and are quaint and enertaining in their antics and gambols. The gatherings of spectators at the Hagenbeck show are exrellent; both in quality and quantity, and the achievements there displayed in subduing and instructing the fiercest and wildest of beasts, are astonishing. William Philadelphia's riding lion, Black Prince, was unusually sulky and savase last night, and more than once alarmed the obs

Heinrich Merlman's pertentous collection of lions, tigers, leopards, bears and boarhounds ma